

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1784.

T H R

[No. 1174.]

NEWPORT

Containing the freshest ADVICES

Printed by HENRY BARBER,

"Whe'er our Country calls—Friends,
"up, nor own a Sense beyond the Public



MERCURY

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

at the Foot of the PARADE.

Sons, and Sires, should yield their Treasure
Safety." BROOKES'S GUSTAVUS VASA.

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET of March 4.

To the CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES,

PEACE is the moment when past injuries ought to be forgotten, and, if possible, the oblivious grave wherein all resentments should be deposited; it is also the moment best fitted to internal arrangement, and for perpetuating by wise measures its peculiar advantages. America experiences a new situation; a momentous arrangement demands her attention; a commercial treaty with Great-Britain is to be formed, that may blend the interests of the two nations so intimately together as to obviate future dissensions. In the adjustment of this business difference of opinion must be expected; nor should every movement of the parties be declaimed against as tending to excite groundless resentments.

That our ardor for obtaining an honorable treaty of commerce may not be checked, or false resentments encouraged, is the object of the following observations.—Great-Britain has taken her ground; her writers have displayed the ministerial banners, and much ability has been shed in levelling the commercial consequence of this country. Even among ourselves she has her advocates, and her strength and riches are once more marshalled against our weakness and poverty.

A writer in the New-York Independent Journal, who signs *Cincinnatus*, is pleased to inform us, that we might have had an advantageous treaty with Great Britain, for that Mr. Hartley was "authorized" by the present administration "to offer, and did offer, to secure to our vessels the privilege of carrying our produce to the British islands and plantations, under the restriction of not carrying to Great-Britain, or the dominions of the British crown;" but that the treaty was lost to the United States by our commissioners objecting to this privilege. *Cincinnatus* adds that the fact is confirmed by the despatches of the commissioners; I must however be forgiven should I distrust the faithfulness of the memory of this writer, in case he has read the despatches.—I know a report is wandering abroad, that such an offer was made to our commissioners, but till now I have not heard a single person acknowledge from whence he had it, or where it was to be found. It appeared to me like the accounts we had in war of Russian armaments, and entitled to no greater respect. That Mr. Hartley was authorized to talk generally about this privilege in the course of a negotiation meant to be fruitless, and that our commissioners endeavoured to fix him to certain points, by an attempt to enlarge it, was proper and may be true; but, that he was empowered to stipulate the privilege, and that our commissioners unconditionally rejected it, is improbable, and not to be admitted.

But I hope we are qualified to acquit our commissioners without trusting to assertions which neither party can support, for neither party, I presume, is able to produce the despatches.

1st. On the 11th of April, 1783, "a committee of the West-India planters and merchants" preferred "a representation to his Majesty's ministers," in which the privilege in question is stated as essential to the prosperity of the islands. The ministry viewing this as a matter of great moment, required six weeks for its consideration, at the end of which they informed the committee—that it was a case of vast moment—that they could not decide.—

2d. Mr. Wm. Eden, in speech on Mr.

Wm. Pitt's bill, "for the provisional establishment and regulation of trade and intercourse, between the subjects of Great-Britain and those of the United States of North-America," says, "I shall intreat the house to advert particularly to the clause which authorizes a free import and export between the United States and the British West-India islands. The United States, by this article will have infinite advantages from which our loyal colonies remain excluded; they will have advantages even against Great-Britain and Ireland, from their proximity of situation to the islands, cheapness of labour, and frequency of voyages. Besides they will supply our islands with all manufactures now sent from these kingdoms; for instance, the hat trade, for which they possess all the materials; the oil trade, spermaceti candles, provisions, fish, &c. The loss of some of these branches will peculiarly affect Ireland. But the worst was still to come, they will gradually, and in a course of years, possess themselves of the carrying trade. Thus the kingdom would gradually lose a great nursery of its seamen, and all the means of manning ships in times of emergency, and would thus decline and languish during peace, and be helpless and dependent during war." This speech and the ascendancy of the present administration triumphed, and defeated a bill that had routed and agitated the whole capacities of Parliament during a period of eleven weeks.

3d. To these proofs may be added the irresistible testimony of a pamphlet, composed under the auspices of the cabinet, to interest the nation and give weight to their system. This pamphlet was written during Mr. Hartley's negotiation with our commissioners; while the honorable Mr. Pitt's bill was yet depending in parliament; appeared on the 6th of June, and taught the committee of West-India planters and merchants the answer they were to expect from Lord North on the 7th. It asserts, that "the solid power of supplying the wants of America, of receiving her produce, and of waiting her convenience, belongs almost exclusively to our own merchants;" that England's "natural impatience to pre-occupy the American market should perhaps be rather checked than encouraged;" that "no treaty at present is necessary"—that England "trades with several very considerable nations, without commercial treaties." It considers the privilege in question as a wild folly of imagination—that "would have affected their most essential interests in every branch of commerce, and to every part of the world, and that

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It is necessary to display more ponderous evidence that our commissioners could not obtain from the present British administration, what we are told their despatches assure us Mr. Hartley was authorized to offer, and did offer; and that we not be induced to conclude, that if the ministerial negotiation meant ought, it was a pause of recollection, an interval for scheme, intrigue and discovery?

Having acquitted the British ministry of all blame in not making a treaty, much this writer fears that the measures of some states for obtaining one are wrong, and much he apprehends that they cannot be right, for much he insinuates that our legislators are ignorant, and that America is too dependent on Europe to take decisive measures in her own favour.

America it seems is again to be tried in the severe school from which she has escaped. At home we are to be alarmed with suggestions of our nothingness, and in England we are to be held up as a most exclusive property of her merchants—we are "not to be reared as a nation" and should be contented with the proclamations of St. James's as the rule of our conduct; be thankful that our tobacco may be landed in a few places, and received "under his majesty's locks;" and rejoice that the king has graciously condescended to direct his own vessels, and his own people to supply us with the sweets of his own islands. Is the mad avarice of nations never to end; is the superstition of past years to enter into the creed of the present; is the dependence of America still to be the favourite folly of Great-Britain; is her diminished glory to be utterly

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INDEPENDENT.

By the Ships *Betsy*, Capt. *Watson*, from *England*, and the *Nancy*, Capt. *Drummond*, from *Glasgow*, arrived at New York, we have the following Adverses, viz.

L O N D O N, December 24.

MR FOX will, it is said, move for another East India bill, the same in principle, though differing in form, from that thrown out by the Lords.

This day the following bills will receive the Royal assent, viz. the malt bill, land tax bill, East India payment bill, American trade bill, Irish postage-bill, &c.

Dec. 27. Yesterday the following nobility and gentry killed the King's hand, on account of their different appointments, viz. the Honorable Mr. William Pitt, Earl Gower, Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Thurlow, Duke of Rutland, Lords Howe and Sidney, and Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. After which, they had separate conferences.

The Duke of Chandos and the Earl of Salisbury kissed hands yesterday, on account of their late appointment.

The Boards of Treasury and Admiralty are thus settled.

TREASURY—William Pitt, Esq; Lord Graham, John Beller, Esq; Edward James Elliot, Esq; and John Aubrey, Esq.

ADMIRALTY.—Lord Howe, Honorable C. G. Percival, Lord Apsley, Sir Peter Parker, Hon. Levison Gower, Charles Brett, Esq; and Lord Hood.

The following arrangements are also settled. Lord Salisbury to be Lord Chamberlain.

Duke of Chandos, Lord Stewart of the household.

Lord de Ferrars, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The Hon. Wm. Wyndham Grenville, joint pay-master of the forces.

Lord Mulgrave supposed to be the other.

T. Pitt, Esq; created a Peer, by the Title of Lord Camelford.

G. A. Seely, Esq; Surveyor of Crown Lands.

The Duke of Devon Ambassador to Paris.

Francis Hale, Esq; his Secretary.

Lloyd Kenyon, Esq; Attorney-General.

Richard Pepper Arden, Esq; Solicitor-General.

Samuel Erwick, Secretary and Register of the Sea Hospital.

There is not, we understand, any probability of a dissolution of Parliament, at least not before the end of the session.

The speech of Mr. Beauchamp Signal, in the delegates of the Irish volunteers, which was generally approved in that assembly, has struck admiration there with an assent, and was the principal cause of Mr. Pelham's sudden visit to this country. In the speech, Mr. Signal said it was his duty to declare, that in cases of absolute necessity, when the representatives of the people persevered in acting against the general sense of their constituents, though every lenient measure should be previously adopted, yet arms were the constitutional dernier resort.—The whole assembly, of which Mr. Flood was one, cried out,

"hear him, hear him!" and Mr. Signal concluded with observing, "that it would be ridiculous and uncandid, on the part of the people of Ireland, to hold forth any doctrine, but what was consistent with their real sentiments; they had armed in the cause of freedom, they were determined in pursuing, and perfecting that cause, or to perish in the attempt."

Jan 1. This morning some despatches were received from Ireland, they bring an account of ten sail of transports being arrived there from New York with troops on board.

Upwards of five hundred loyalists have come over to Britain from America in the last transports that have arrived.

H A L I F A X, February 6.

Since our last several transports have arrived here from Annapolis, Shelburne, and Port-Mutton. Upwards of 1200 houses are now erected in the town of Shelburne, and several of them very elegant; nearly as many, it is said, are erected in Carleton, on the River St. John's;—a number of houses are likewise erected at Legion-Town, Port-Mutton. And a number more are to be erected for the reception of those loyalists who have remained in New-York, in case the rebels should not consent to their becoming subjects, to their detestable government; or in case the incited exiles who returned from the country, should render their situation disagreeable and uneasy.

S H E L B U R N E, February 23.

On Friday last arrived the schooner *Apollo*, from New-York: She made the port of Halifax on the eleventh day after her departure, and had a passage of five days from thence to this place. The accounts she brings are, that the winter has been uncommonly severe at New-York; very disagreeable consequences have arisen from it; the names of eight hundred families lately arrived from the country, appeared on the poor list of that city, and that the sight of a dollar and a comet were an equal rarity in it.

S A V A N N A H, February 26.

The Honorable the House of Assembly have elected General Lachlan M Inroth, Col. William Few, and William Gibbons, Esq; to be Continental Delegates, in addition to those formerly appointed.

R I C H M O N D (Virginia) Feb. 28.

By a gentleman of Northampton county, we are informed, that several vessels have been wrecked on the coast during this intense weather, amongst which he mentions a brig from Dublin, with goods and servants, intended for Philadelphia; several of the people died with the severity of the weather, but they had got great part of the goods on shore, which were to be sold at public sale. A schooner from Martinique was likewise lost, and some of her people perished. A large French ship from the same port, was drove ashore in the snow storm which happened on Monday the 19th of January last, and ten of the people were frozen to death. On board of the ship was Mr. William Ballard, a noted pilot belonging to Hampton: he piloted out a French ship some considerable time since, and the wind blowing very hard, could not be put on shore, and was carried to France, from whence he got to Martinique, where he was recommended to the Captain of this ship as a good pilot, and shipped himself in her to come home; but on being off our coasts when the snow storm came on, the ship struck on the Middle Ground and sprung a leak; he advised the Captain to run her ashore, which was done, but the Captain seeing himself and the crew in danger of being drowned, he struck Mr. Ballard on the head with a spy-glass, and afterwards had him stripped naked and killed him with the pump brake. This is reported by a young Scotch sailor who was on board, and brought over Mr. Ballard's watch to Norfolk with him, which his relations knew. They have taken the young Scotch sailor, over to the Eastern-shore to inquire more particularly about the murder, that it may be brought to light.

We learn from Kentucky, that upwards of twelve thousand souls have removed there since last summer; that it is in many places thickly settled, and now in a flourishing state, though the southern Indians are yet very troublesome, hav-

ing killed several people in the road to that country.

S A L E M, March 18.

By the arrival of Capt. Grafton, from the Havana, mentioned in our last, we are informed that the Spanish government is extremely rigorous in executing its commercial edicts; several persons (among whom are one or two Americans) detected in the breach of them, having been sentenced to three years slavery in Vera Cruz.

Among the prohibited articles, at the Havana, the produce of the United States is included. Several vessels, with flour, which arrived there some time ago, were neither allowed to sell their cargoes, nor to carry them away, till it should be known that a sufficient supply was received, or like to be received, from Spain.

B O S T O N, March 18.

By a vessel from Annapolis-Royal (Nova-Scotia) we learn, that on the 24th ult. the barn of Mr. John Hicks, of that place (formerly a printer in this town) was discovered to be on fire, which was entirely consumed, together with about two hundred bushels of grain, six horses, &c. In the barn was a store room containing all his furniture, amounting by the lowest computation to between 1500 and 2000 pounds, which was likewise consumed. The perpetrators, who plundered the store and then set it on fire to avoid discovery, appears to be three white people and three negroes, who were apprehended for trial.

Yesterday being assigned by the Hon. House of Representatives, to take into consideration the recommendation of Congress respecting the admission of Refugees, a person unknown delivered into the hand of the messenger of the House a number of hand bills, containing the resolutions of the town of New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut, to be by him brought into the House. The Representatives of the people of this State had too much sensibility not to feel themselves affronted at an indecency of this nature, and therefore ordered the hand-bills to be burnt, and directed the messenger to take the person who offered them, that he might be committed for the contempt—but he absconded.

A letter from the committee of the towns of Wrentham and Medway, proposing a county convention, to be holden at Dedham, on the third Wednesday of March, inst. to take into consideration the commutation to the officers, and the act of this State granting an impost to Congress, having been laid before the town at their late meeting, the following answer thereto was voted.

Boston, March 15, 1784.

To Mr. JOSHUA PARTRIDGE, Chairman of the towns of Wrentham and Medway, and acting by advice of the Selectmen of the towns of Franklin and Bellingham.

S I R,

THE Selectmen of the town of Boston have received a letter signed by you, as Chairman of a Committee chosen by the towns of Wrentham and Medway (with the advice of the Selectmen of Franklin and Bellingham) to write letters, in order to procure a meeting of the county of Suffolk, to take into consideration the commutation to the officers, and the Act of this State granting an Impost to Congress.

This letter, Sir, was laid before a very full meeting of this town, legally assembled; and, after a fair debate, it was unanimously determined to express the sorrow of the town, that, at a time when we have a constitution of our own choosing, and which has been approved of by the world there should yet remain any uneasy persons in the community, who could from the fruitless design of disturbing the tranquility of the State, by proposing the unnecessary measure of meeting by counties.

There was a time, when we were governed by foreign power, and a redress of grievances could be had in no other way: but, thank Heaven! that time is gone, and gone forever, unless the beneficial influence of a few restless spirits should induce the people at large, by county meetings and irregular assemblies, to raise such commotions as might eventually overturn the constitution, and again leave us a prey to foreign power, or what is worse, to intestine convulsions.

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Lord Mulgrave supposed to be the other.

T. Pitt, Esq; created a Peer, by the Title of Lord Camelford.

G. A. Selwyn, Esq; Surveyor of Crown Lands. The Duke of Devon Ambassador to Paris. Francis Hale, Esq; his Secretary. Lloyd Kenyon, Esq; Attorney-General. Richard Pepper Arden, Esq; Solicitor-General. Samuel Eitwick, Secretary and Register of the Sea Hospital.

There is not, we understand, any probability of a dissolution of Parliament, at least now before the end of the session.

The speech of Mr. Beauchamp Bagnal, in the delegates of the Irish volunteers, which was generally approved in that assembly, has struck admiration there with an assent, and was the principal cause of Mr. Pelham's sudden visit to this country. In the speech, Mr. Bagnal said it was his duty to declare, that in cases of absolute necessity, when the representatives of the people persevered in acting against the general sense of their constituents, though every lenient measure should be previously adopted, yet arms were the constitutional dernier resort.—The whole assembly, of which Mr. Flood was one, cried out,

"hear him, hear him!" and Mr. Bagnal concluded with observing, "that it would be ridiculous and uncandid, on the part of the people of Ireland, to hold forth any doctrine, but what was consistent with their real sentiments; they had armed in the cause of freedom, they were determined in pursuing, and perfecting that cause, or to perish in the attempt."

Jan. 1. This morning some despatches were received from Ireland, they bring an account of ten sail of transports being arrived there from New-York with troops on board.

Upwards of five hundred loyalists have come over to Britain from America in the last transports that have arrived.

H A L I F A X, February 6.

Since our last several transports have arrived here from Annapolis, Shelburne, and Port-Mutton. Upwards of 1200 houses are now erected in the town of Shelburne, and several of them very elegant; nearly as many, it is said, are erected in Carleton, on the River St. John's;—a number of houses are likewise erected at Legion-Town, Port-Mutton. And a number more are to be erected for the reception of those loyalists who have remained in New-York, in case the rebels should not consent to their becoming subjects, to their detestable government; or in case the incensed exiles who returned from the country, should render their situation disagreeable and uneasy.

S H E L B U R N E, February 23.

On Friday last arrived the schooner *Apollo*, from New-York: She made the port of Halifax on the eleventh day after her departure, and had a passage of five days from thence to this place. The accounts she brings are, that the winter has been uncommonly severe at New-York; very disagreeable consequences have arisen from it; the names of eight hundred families lately arrived from the country, appeared on the poor list of that city, and that the sight of a dollar and a comet were an equal rarity in it.

S A V A N N A H, February 16.

The Honorable the House of Assembly have elected General Lachlan M-Inroth, Col. William Few, and William Gibbons, Esq; to be Continental Delegates, in addition to those formerly appointed.

R I C H M O N D (Virginia) Feb. 28.

By a gentleman of Northampton county, we are informed, that several vessels have been wrecked on the coast during this intense weather, amongst which he mentions a brig from Dublin with goods and servants, intended for Philadelphia; several of the people died with the severity of the weather, but they had got great part of the goods on shore, which were to be sold at public sale. A schooner from Martinique was likewise lost and some of her people perished. A large French ship from the same port, was drove ashore in the snow storm which happened on Monday the 19th of January last, and ten of the people were frozen to death. On board of the ship was Mr. William Ballard, a noted pilot belonging to Hampton: he piloted out a French ship some considerable time since, and the wind blowing very hard, could not be put on shore, and was carried to France, from whence he got to Martinique, where he was recommended to the Captain of this ship as a good pilot, and shipped himself in her to come home; but on being off our capes when the snow storm came on, the ship struck on the Middle-Ground and sprung a leak; he advised the Captain to run her ashore, which was done, but the Captain seeing himself and the crew in danger of being drowned, he struck Mr. Ballard on the head with a spy-glass, and afterwards had him stripped naked and killed him with the pump brake. This is reported by a young Scotch sailor who was on board, and brought over Mr. Ballard's watch to Norfolk with him, which his relations knew. They have taken the young Scotch sailor, over to the Eastern-shore to inquire more particularly about the murder, that it may be brought to light.

We learn from Kentucky, that upwards of twelve thousand souls have removed there since last summer; that it is in many places thickly settled, and now in a flourishing state, though the southern Indians are yet very troublesome, hav-

ing killed several people in the road to that country.

S A L E M, March 18.

By the arrival of Capt. Gratton, from the Havana, mentioned in our last, we are informed that the Spanish government is extremely rigorous in executing its commercial edicts; several persons (among whom are one or two Americans) detected in the breach of them, having been sentenced to three years slavery in Vera Cruz.

Among the prohibited articles, at the Havana, the produce of the United States is included. Several vessels, with flour, which arrived there some time ago, were neither allowed to sell their cargoes, nor to carry them away, till it should be known that a sufficient supply was received, or like to be received, from Spain.

B O S T O N, March 13.

By a vessel from Annapolis-Royal (Nova-Scotia) we learn, that on the 24th ult. the barn of Mr. John Hicks, of that place (formerly a printer in this town) was discovered to be on fire, which was entirely consumed, together with about two hundred bushels of grain, six horses, &c. In the barn was a store room containing all his furniture, amounting by the lowest computation to between 1500 and 2000 pounds, which was likewise consumed. The perpetrators, who plundered the store and then set it on fire to avoid discovery, appears to be three white people and three negroes, who were apprehended for trial.

Yesterday being assigned by the Hon. House of Representatives, to take into consideration the recommendation of Congress respecting the admission of Refugees, a person unknown delivered into the hand of the messenger of the House a number of hand bills, containing the resolutions of the town of New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut, to be by him brought into the House. The Representatives of the people of this State had too much sensibility not to feel themselves affronted at an indecency of this nature, and therefore ordered the hand-bills to be burnt, and directed the messenger to take the person who offered them, that he might be committed for the contempt—but he absconded.

A letter from the committee of the towns of Wrentham and Medway, proposing a county convention, to be holden at Dedham, on the third Wednesday of March, inst. to take into consideration the commutation to the officers, and the act of this state granting an impost to Congress, having been laid before the town at their late meeting, the following answer thereto was voted.

Boston, March 15, 1784.

To Mr. JOSHUA PARTRIDGE, Chairman of the towns of Wrentham and Medway, and acting by advice of the Selectmen of the towns of Franklin and Bellingham.

S I R,

THE Selectmen of the town of Boston have received a letter signed by you, as Chairman of a Committee chosen by the towns of Wrentham and Medway (with the advice of the Selectmen of Franklin and Bellingham) to write letters, in order to procure a meeting of the county of Suffolk, to take into consideration the commutation to the officers, and the Act of this State granting an Impost to Congress.

This letter, Sir, was laid before a very full meeting of this town, legally assembled; and, after a fair debate, it was unanimously determined to express the sorrow of the town, that, at a time when we have a constitution of our own choosing, and which has been approved of by the world, there should yet remain any uneasy persons in the community, who could from the fruitless design of disturbing the tranquility of the State, by proposing the unnecessary measure of meeting by counties.

There was a time, when we were governed by foreign power, and a redress of grievances could be had in no other way: but, thank Heaven! that time is gone, and gone forever, unless the baneful influence of a few restless spirits should induce the people at large, by county meetings and irregular assemblies, to raise such commotions as might eventually overturn the constitution, and again leave us a prey to foreign power, or what is worse, to intestine convulsions.

If Congress sometimes err, we should remember, that being annual & elected, we have it in our power, by a better choice, to prevent the evil in future: the same is the case of the General Court; they have existence but for a year; and there can be no doubt the community at large would be very greatly benefited, if the towns in particular would exert themselves to put their most suitable characters into these important stations.

With respect to the subject of your letter, Commutation, and the Act of the State on the impost, we must take the liberty to express our sincere disapprobation of your intended endeavours, as they seem clearly to us, to be not only vain, but very unjust. Why should we wish to keep from the officers of our army the hard-earned reward they may receive from the Commutation? It was promised most solemnly by Congress in the hour of danger. It was then approved by the people, and ought on every equitable principle to be made good in this day of peace, a peace obtained by the perilous exertions of these very men (in conjunction with our magnanimous allies) who are to receive the gratuity, and a pittance it is, when we consider the money they realize from this mighty boon will not make good the arrearages of their pay; and although your towns, and the towns of the selectmen whose advice you follow, may be averse to the commutation, yet we presume they will not deny the justice of pay for the time they were in actual service: If they will then raise immediately as much money as will pay their proportion of only two thirds of the arrearages due to the officers—with this money they may purchase the amount of the whole, and the commutation into the bargain. This we think the only way for those who say they are aggrieved to settle the matter. For if the States were able to prevent paying it (and could be once so lost to a sense of justice and honor as to desire it) the commutation is so wisely blended with the national debt, that all the county conventions upon the face of the earth could not make the distinctions. If therefore there are any who have the ability, but want the honesty to contribute their proportion, they must sit down contented—for in our opinion it is out of their power to prevent it.

With respect to the impost, we are of opinion that if we ever mean to be a nation we must give power to Congress, and funds too; for without them we can never pay our debts; and without just payment of our debts, in what other light can we possibly be viewed by the world in general, and every honest man in particular, than that of bankruptcy or knavery? The former is by no means the case, for we are rich in resources, and want only the will to bring them out; and we trust the latter will never be justly charged to the United States.

We therefore desire, as far as this town has a voice in the county, that the proposed convention may never meet; but if they should, we hope they will so far consider, the justice and propriety of submitting to those acts which they now complain of as a grievance, as cheerfully to acquiesce in them; and that they will then separate, without taking any step that may eventually tend to bring this country into contempt; for if they should, we shall be constrained, as in duty bound, solemnly to protest against them.

By order and in behalf of the town.

WM. COOPER, Town Clerk.

NEWPORT, March 27.

Late Advice from the Southward mention. That the *Washington Packet*, Capt. Barney, was arrived in Chesapeake Bay from France, with Despatches for Congress—That Virginia has, by a late Act, empowered her Delegates in Congress to convey, by Deed to the United States, all the Lands on the North Side of the Ohio—That Col. Anderson and Major Crogan lately set out from Richmond in Virginia by Appointment of the Legislature, to survey and lay off Lands appropriated for the Officers of that State.

Lately died suddenly, in South Carolina, Major Edmond Maffinbird Hyne, late Aid de-Camp to General Greene, and One of the Representatives of the General Assembly of that State.

Extracts from the Journals of Congress.

Jan. 2. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a memorial of Philip Moore.

Resolved, That the following form of select-

ters be granted for the ships of the United States, belonging to the memorialist and others.

Most Serene, Serene, Most Puffiant, Puffiant, High, Plutitious, Noble, Honorable, Venerable, Wise and Prudent Lords, Emperors, Kings, Republics, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Lords, Burgomasters, Schepens, Counsellors, as also Judges, Officers, Justiciaries, and all Regents, of all good cities and places, whether Ecclesiastical or Secular, who shall see these Patents or hear them read:

WE the United States of America in Congress assembled, make known, That Mr. James Moore, Supercargo of the ship called "The United States," of the burthen of three hundred tons, or thereabouts, at present navigated by Capt. Thomas Bell, is of the United States of America; and as we wish to see the said James Moore, Supercargo, prosper in his lawful affairs, our prayer is to all the before-mentioned, and to each of them separately, where the said James Moore shall arrive with his vessel and cargo, that they may please to receive the said Supercargo with goodness, and to treat him in a becoming manner, permitting him upon the usual tolls and expences in passing and repassing, to pass, navigate and frequent the ports, passes, and territories, to the end to transact his business where, and in what manner he shall judge proper.

Jan. 5. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter from the Commander in Chief, of the 28th of August, containing a proposal from the Secretary of the Polish Order of Knights of Divine Providence, that Congress nominate a number of suitable persons to be created Knights of the said Order.

Resolved, That the said Commander in Chief be requested to inform the Chevalier Jan de Hem z, Secretary of the Order of Divine Providence, that Congress are sensible of the attention of that Order, in proposing to them to nominate a number of suitable persons to be created Knights of the Order of Divine Providence; but that Congress cannot consistently with the principles of the confederation, accept of their obliging proposal.

NAVAL OFFICE, Port of Newport, March 27.

INWARD ENTRIES, From
Sloop Diamond, J. Wanton, North-Carolina.
Sloop Betty E. Thew, Ditto.
Schooner Victory, W. Wigham, Philadelphia.
CLEARED, For
Sloop Newport Packet, S. Lawton, Philadelphia.
Sloop Greenwich, J. Fairbanks, New-York.

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The SLOOP WILLIAM,

EDWARD DILLINGHAM, Master,

Now lying at WILLIAM LANGLEY'S Wharf,

HAS excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in about Ten Days.—For Freight or Passage apply to said Langley, or the Master on board.

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WHEREAS MARY Wife of me the Subscriber has behaved herself in a very unbecoming Manner; these are therefore to forbid any Person or Persons entertaining or trusting her, on my Account, as I will not pay any Debt of her contracting from the Date hereof.

JOSIAH HAZARD.

March 23, 1784.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday next, the 30th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not before sold at private Sale,

A BRIGANTINE of 120 Tons, with all her Rigging, &c. as she now lies at Capt. Caleb Gardner's Wharf. Any Person inclining to purchase her at private Sale, may know the Terms by applying to Mr. Auchaux, in Thames-street.

Newport, March 26, 1784.

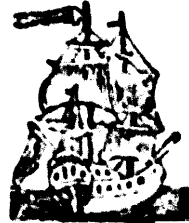
For Charleston,

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

The SCHOONER
GEORGE TOWN;

JOSEPH VOLANS, Master.

Now lying at the late Simon Pcale's Wharf,



When Weather permitting she will sail on Wednesday next. For Freight or Passage apply to Jacob Laacks, or the Master on board.

The said Laacks has to dispose of a Quantity of choice Pork in Barrels, also a few Barrels of good brown Sugar; Tea by the Chest or smaller Quantity, at 3s. per lb. and sundry Dyeing Houses and Lots of Land in the Town of Newport, which will be sold on reasonable Terms.

Newport, March 26, 1784.

TO BE SOLD BY

Walter Easton,

At his Shop next Door to the Brick Market, exceeding cheap for Cash, the following Articles, viz.

SUPERFINE red, light and other coloured Broad-Cloths, Corduroys, Satinets, Calimancoes, Tammys, Shalcons, Mincees, Irish Linens, Dowas, Calicoes, Black and white trimming Gauze, Black and white Gauze Handkerchiefs, Black and white Milliner, Silk Cotton, and Linen Handkerchiefs, Apron and Shirting Checks, Buckram Twill, and sewing Silk, Casing, Red and green Baise, Tick inburg, Men's Silk and worsted Hats, Men's and Women's Silk and Leather Gloves, Black Breeches Patterns, Wide and narrow black Satin, Wide and narrow black Mode, Green and red varnests, Cambric and Lawn, Yard Wide Knot Handkerchiefs, Red, black, and spotted Velvets, White and yellow Swanstin, An Assortment of Ribbons, Flowered Serge, Men's and Women's red Morocco Pocket Books, Men's Morocco Shoes, Calimanco and Satinet Dring, White Carpets, Bedticks, Men's Leather Shoes, Coloured and Scotts Throat, State colour'd Satin, Black Taffety, Curtain Calicoes, Dark & light Chinzer, Linenings, Russia and Irish Sheetings, Duper, Marseilles Quiltings, Rose Blankets, Bengals, Capes, Silvers, Wide and narrow Cas, Wide and narrow Bindings, Cambrics, Cambrics, Tobines, Brass Candelsticks, Large & small oscillars, Day's Shirts, Knives and Forks, Double Knives, Pocket Knives, Pewter Ink Pots, Pated Spurs & Whips, Lanterns, Hand Trumpets, Steel vards, Hammers, Hatchets, Falcions, Large and small Bel-lows, Ivory & Horn Combs, Brass Scales, Cork Screws, HL Hinges, Padlocks, Roman Waiters, Large and small frying Pans, Men's and Women's plated Shoe Buckles, Iron Spades, Aul Blades, Aul Hoes, Spade & other Gimlets, Looking Glasses, Loaf and brown Sugar, Molasses, Belt of Hyson and Bohea Teas, Flour, Rice, Indigo, Snuff and Snuff Boxes, Thumb's Needles, and Pins, With sundry other Articles too tedious to mention.

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GEORGE GIBBS, SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—also Bar Iron sorted.

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SUPERFINE red,	Curtain Calicoes,
light and other colour'd Broad-Cloths,	Dark & light Chintzes,
Corduroys,	Luntings,
Sattinets,	Russia and Irish Sheet
Callimancoes,	ing,
Tammies,	Diaper,
Shalloons,	Marbells Quiltings,
Moreens,	Red Blankets,
high Linens,	Bengals,
Dowies,	Capes,
Calicoes,	Silverits,
Black and white trimming Gauze,	Wide and narrow
Black and white Gauze	Capes,
Hankchiefs,	Wide and narrow
Black and white Millin-	Bindings,
net,	Cambretens,
Silk Cotton, and Linen	Campers,
Handkerchiefs,	Tobines,
Apron and shirting	Brass Candlesticks,
Checks,	Large & small Scissars,
Buckram, Twist, and	Pay's Shears,
sewing Silk,	Knives and Forks,
Coatings,	Double Knives,
Red and green Baize,	Pinkets,
Pickinburg,	Pewter Ink, Pots,
Men's silk and worsted	Plated Spurs & Whips,
H's,	Lanterns,
Men's and Women's	Hand Trumpets,
Silk and Leather	See yards,
Gloves,	Hammers,
Black Breeches Pat-	Hatchets,
terns,	Falcons,
Wide and narrow	Large and small Bel-
black Sattin,	lows,
Wide and narrow black	Ivory & Horn Combs,
Mode,	Brass Scales,
Green and red varnests,	Cork Screws,
Cambrick and Lawn,	HL Hinges,
Yard Wide Kenten	Padlocks,
Handkerchiefs,	Roman Waiters,
Red, black, and spotted	Large and small frying
Velvets,	Pans,
White and yellow	Men's and Women's
Swanstin,	plated Shoe Buckles,
An Assortment of Rib-	Iron Spades,
bons,	Awl Blades,
Flowered Serge,	Awl Holes,
Men's and Women's	Spike & other Gimlets,
red Morocco Pocket	Looking Glasses,
Books,	Loaf and brown Sugar,
Maid's Morocco Shoes,	Molasses,
Callimanco and Sattinet	Best of Hyson and
Ditto,	Bohea Teas,
Wilson Carpets,	Flour,
Bedticks,	Rice,
Men's Leather Shoes,	Indigo,
Coloured and Scotts	Snuff and Snuff Boxes,
Thread,	Thumb's Needles,
Slate colour'd Sattin,	and Pins,
Black Taffety,	With sundry other Ar-
	ticles too tedious to
	mention.

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GEORGE GIBBS,

SUPERFINE and common FLOUR—

Also Bar Iron sorted.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by SOLOMON
SOUTHWICK and HENRY
BARBER, at the Post and Printing Offi-
ces at the Bottom of the Parade,

A LETTER FROM
PHOCION,
To the Confederate Citizens of NEW-YORK.
ON THE POLITICS OF THE DAY.

"The Piece is said to have been written by a Gentleman of the American Army, eminent both for Rank and Abilities. It had a great Run in the City of New-York, and contains Sentiments that every Friend to this Country would wish to see universally prevalent. The Arguments are strong and conclusive for the Necessity of our complying with the Treaty of Peace, now ratified by Congress, in all its Parts."

THE Honorable General Assembly, at February Session, 1784, having appointed the Subscribers a Committee to ascertain the Amount of Certificates given by the Paymaster of this State's late Continental Regiment, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, to the Men raised for Nine Months as Recruits for said Regiment, in the Campaign of 1782:—In Consequence whereof, we call on all Persons possessing any of the above described Certificates to produce them to us.—Attendance will be given on every Saturday (till the First Day of May next) at the State-House in Providence, for the above Purpose.

ESEK HOPKINS.
JEREMIAH OLNEY.

Providence, March 13, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED, BY
Christ. Champlin,

And to be SOLD at his STORE,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest of
the best Quality—Swedish Iron in Bars
afforded—Russia Duck—Oznabrigs—Tick-
lenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Rus-
sian Hemp—Junk of the best Kind—and a
few Hogheads of Molasses, fit for Retail-
ing.

Newport, December 24, 1783.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on the First
Day of April next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.
if not sold before at private Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT of Land,
formerly belonging to Samuel Pit-
man, late of Newport, deceased, situate on
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PITMAN, at the House of Robert Tay-
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Newport, March 19, 1784.

TO BE LET, for One Year or longer,
the House and Lot belonging to and
occupied by JAMES WEAVER.

Newport, March 19, 1784.

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EXCELLENT Snuff to be sold, at
Two Shillings and Five-pence
per Dozen, by

CHARLES DUNBAR,
At his Shop the Corner of the Old
Church Lane, Thames-street.

Also West India and other Goods
cheap for Cash, and a very good As-
sortment of Crockery Ware.

TO BE SOLD.

A Complete Set of Block-Maker's
Tools with a Wheel, and a
Quantity of Lignumvitæ. Inquire of
the Printer.

Newport, February 20, 1784.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Nathan Bebee,

At his Shop next Door West of the Brick
Market, *exceeding cheap for Cash*, the following
Articles:

CORDUOYS,
Sattinets,
Callimancoes,
Tammies,
Shalloons,
Irish Linens,
Dowlas,
Calicoes,
Black and white trim-
ming gauzes,
Black and white mil-
linet,
Silk, linen, and cotton
handkerchiefs,
Apron and shirting
checks,
Buckrams, twills, and
sewing silks,
Crewels,
Ribbands, tapes, and
binding,
Complete sets of house
bruties,
Sieve bottoms,
Writing paper,
Stares and pencils,
Best British ink-pow-
der, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Brass, leather, and pa-
per ink-pots,
Waters, and sealing
wax,
Beaver hats,
English soles and top-
pieces,
Ivory and horn combs,
Coloured and Scots
thread,
Likewise,
Shovels and tongs,
Shovel pans,
Bellows,
Candlesticks,
Polish'd steel snuffers,
Warming pans,
Frying pans,
Metal tea pots of dif-
ferent sizes,
Thumb-latches,
Iron scoop shovels,
Brass nub locks,
Double and single spring
chest-locks,
Large and small pad-
locks,
Table knives and forks,
Cutteau & penknives,
Shears and scissars,
Corkicrews,
Shoe knives,
Hammers and pincers,
Nippers,
Awl blades,

Awlhafts,
Tacks,
Rasps and files,
Chest hinges,
H and HL hinges,
Table joints,
Two feet rules,
Spike and other gimlets
20d, 10d, 4d, and 3d
nails,
German, English, and
Swedish steel,
White metal and brass
steel top thimbles,
Plated shoe and knee
buckles,
Small cross cut and
hand saws,
Looking glasses,
A very good assortment
of glass, Liverpool,
and Nottingham
ware,
Pewter and tin ware,
Large bibles,
Testaments,
Spelling-books,
Young man's best
companion,
Daily assistants,
Childrens books,
Almanacks for 1784.

Also,
Molasses,
Loaf and brown sugar,
Souchong and bohea
tea, Coffee,
Chocolate, Pepper,
Flour, Rice,
Indigo,
Starch,
Powder, shot, and
flints,
Raisins, currants, and
figs,
Mace, cloves, nutmegs,
cinnamon, and all-
spice,
Spanish brown,
Copperas,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Excellent snuff at 2/5
per lb. by the doz.
Womens' sattinet and
callimanco shoes,
made in this town,
very neat,
Also Mistick Tile for
ovens and house
hearths.

And sundry other articles, which are not men-
tioned.

The smallest favours will be gratefully ac-
knowledgeed.

TOPHAM, BOSS,
and **NEWMAN,**

Have for SALE at their STORE,
Near the Point-Ferry,

JAMAICA Spirits, New-Eng-
land Rum—Sugar—Molasses—superfine &
common Flour—best Philadelphia Bar-Iron
—Salt.—Also a few Barrels of

T A R

At the lowest Rate for Cash:
Country Produce will be taken in Part
Pay

Just imported, and to be SOLD, by
George Champlin, William Min-
turn, and James Robinson,
BOHEA TEA by the Chest—
Swedish Iron in Bars—Ditto round
—China—Russia Duck—Light Ditto—
and best Philadelphia FLOUR.
Newport, December 19, 1783.

Dr. JOHN NEWMAN,
TAKES this Opportunity of returning his
best Thanks to the Public for the many
Favours conferred on him by their Appli-
cations for the Cure of the Cancer, &c.—
and as he is called to Boston, where he ex-
pects to remain about Six Weeks, he flatters
himself that during his Absence his Son, HENRY
NEWMAN, who is well qualified in the Cre and
the Cancer and the Venereal Disease, in the
short and safe Way without the Use of Mercury
or the Patients altering their Way of living, and
performs a Cure in Six Days.
Newport, March 12, 1784.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations.
Providence, March 10th, 1784.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General
Assembly, past at the Session held in Febru-
ary last, the Creditors of the Estate of Abner
Dufree, late of Tiverton, deceased, are hereby
notified to appear at the General Assembly to be
holden at Newport on the First Wednesday in
May next, to shew Cause, if any they have, why
the Petition of Lydia Dufree, Administratrix up-
on the said Estate, praying that she may render
the same Insolvent, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD,
On Little-Red Hill, in South-Kingstown,
Two Houses with a good Garden,
well situated for a Shopkeeper or a Tavern
—They will be sold on reasonable Terms
for Cash, which any Person inclining to
purchase may know by applying to
BARBER & TIM. PECKHAM.
South-Kingstown, March 6, 1784.

THE Honorable Town-Council of
Newport, having appointed us the
Subscribers Commissioners, and allowed Six
Months to receive and examine the Claims
of the Creditors to the Estate of JAMES
PITMAN, late of Newport, deceased, re-
presented Insolvent; we hereby give Notice
to all those who have any Demands on said
Estate, to exhibit them to us at our respec-
tive Dwellings; and all those who are indebted
to said Estate, are requested to make Pay-
ment within the above Time, to

GILES SANFORD,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, March 1, 1784.

To be SOLD, by
Silvester Robinson,

ABOUT Seventy Acres of Land,
with a large commodious Dwel-
ling-House and Dry Goods Shop and
Store. Corn-Crib, Stable, and Orchard,
at present under the Tenure of John
Dockray of South-Kingstown, the said
Estate adjoins the Post-Road, and is
about one Mile to the Westward of
Socatucket River, very conveniently
situated for a Retailer of Dry Goods,
&c. An indisputable Title will be
given to the Purchaser by said Ro-
binson.

South-Kingstown, the 4th of the
3d Month, 1784.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD by SOLOMON
SOUTHWICK and HENRY
BARBER, at the Post and Printing Offi-
ces at the Bottom of the Parade,

A LETTER FROM
PHOCION,
To the Confederate Citizens of NEW-YORK.
ON THE POLITICS OF THE DAY.

"The Piece is said to have been written by a Gentleman of the American Army, eminent both for Rank and Abilities. It had a great Run in the City of New-York, and contains Sentiments that every Friend to this Country would wish to see universally prevalent. The Arguments are strong and conclusive for the Necessity of our complying with the Treaty of Peace, now ratified by Congress, in all its Parts."

THE Honorable General Assembly, at February Session, 1784, having appointed the Subscribers a Committee to ascertain the Amount of Certificates given by the Paymaster of this State's late Continental Regiment, and countersigned by the Commanding Officer, to the Men raised for Nine Months as Recruits for said Regiment, in the Campaign of 1782:—In Consequence whereof, we call on all Persons possessing any of the above described Certificates to produce them to us,—Attendance will be given on every Saturday (till the First Day of May next) at the State-House in Providence, for the above Purpose. ESEK HOPKINS.

JEREMIAH OLNEY.

Providence, March 13, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED, BY
Christ. Champlin,

And to be SOLD at his STORE,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest of
the best Quality—Swedish Iron in Bars
assorted—Russia Duck—Oznabrigs—Tick-
lenburg—China Cups and Saucers—Rus-
sian Hemp—Junk of the best Kind—and a
few Hogheads of Molasses, fit for Retail-
ing.

Newport, December 24, 1783.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on the First
Day of April next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.
if not sold before at private Sale,

THE HOUSE and LOT of Land,
formerly belonging to Samuel Pit-
man, late of Newport, deceased, situate on
the Hill. Any Person inclining to pur-
chase said Estate at private Sale, may know
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Complete sets of house
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Writing paper,
Staves and pencils,
Best British ink-pow-
der, and ink-cake,
Dutch quills,
Brass, leather, and pa-
per ink-pots,
Waters, and sealing
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Beaver hats,
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Ivory and horn combs,
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South-Kingstown, the 4th of the
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